## Amnsemente.

ABBEY'S-2-8:15-A Pair of Spectacles. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-After Dark. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-0 a. m. to 6 p.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Myles Aroon. BIJOU-2-8:15-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-El Capitan. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The War of Wealth. MPIRE THEATRE-2-8:20-Bohemia.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-Cavalleria Rusticana-8-The Speculator. EDEN MUSEE-Co.

GARDEN THEATRE—2-8:30—His Absent Boy.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Thoroughbred.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-8—Rob Roy. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Chieftain HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The Heart of

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep IRVING PLACE THEATRE 8:15—Die Weber.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 8—Vaudeville.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE 8—Concert. FLSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL-8:15-Piano Re

NAT ONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-Exhibition. OLYMPIA-2-8:15-Marguerite. PALMER'S S-Herrmann The Great

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12-12 midnight-Vaudeville. STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-Chimmle Fadden. 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8:15-The Village Post

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## Business Notices

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

## EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-John Hays Hammond and his five companions, who pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason against the Transvaal, were sentenced to death. === The trial of Dr. Jameson and his companions was continued in Bow Street Faure. === The Salon of the Champs Elysées opens in Paris to-day; many New-York artists have exhibits.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. === Senate: There was a spirited debate on the provision for four battle-ships in the Naval bill, in which Messrs, Gorman, Sherman, Hale and others took part. - House; The General Pension bill was passed, and debate on the Bankruptcy bill began.

DOMESTIC.-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado. wrote a letter on the duty of free-silver men in the Republican National Convention. The Old Dominion Line steamer Wyanoke ran into the cruiser Columbia near Norfolk, Va., and sank in a few minutes. === Republican Populist State conventions were held in Alabama. === The New-York Court of Appeals granted a new trial to Vincenzo Nino, conbefore Recorder Goff of wife-murder Governor Morton nominated Daniel O'Leary, of Glens Falls, for State Factory Inspector, and Captain J. H. Barker, of New-York, for Assistant Factory Inspector.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A mass-meeting of citizens of New-York and Brooklyh was held in Cooper Union to ask the Governor to veto the Greater New-York bill. - Thefts from the Devoe & Raynolds Paint Company were discovered. — It was reported that the Rev. Dr. James Lewis Parks, of Philadelphia, had been called to succeed Bishop Satterlee as rector of Calvary Church. ==== Perry Belmont was the principal speaker at the Democratic Club's dinner, which was supposed to be for launching Mr. Belmont's boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor. = A Congregational Council terminated the pastoral reions between the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson and the Broadway Tabernacle. S. S. Packard celebrated his seventieth birthday; a dinner was held in his honor and several gifts were = The stock market was irregu

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 55 degrees; owest, 45; average, 53%.

With commendable promptness the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Department has rendered a unanimous decision setting aside the injunction granted by Justice Gaynor to restrain the purchase by the Commissioners of the New East River Bridge of the franchise of the East River Bridge Company for the sum of \$200,000. The opposition to the carrying out of the bargain entered into by the Commissioners threatened to interfere with the work of constructing the bridge, and there will be rejoicing among those who wish to see the bridge built quickly at the result of the appeal. Apparently the decision of the Appellate Dion settles the question, since it is declared that in its present shape the point at issue cannot be carried to the Court of Appeals.

By a bare majority the Senate yesterday authorized the Lexow sub-committee on Greater New-York to continue its investigation during the coming recess, and apparently to act as a sort of steering committee for the Commission that may be appointed by Governor Morton to prepare the charter for the big city that is, pers. to be. The ostensible reason for this action is that the Commission will have no power to oena witnesses, although this power is exssly conferred on it by the Greater New-York act, and although it was shown in the debate that the Legislature had full authority to delegate such power. A little thing like that, howr, made not the alightest difference to the

scheme. It is noticeable that, while the Lexow resolution was opposed by the representatives of Tammany Hall, it was the vote of a Tammany Senator which secured its passage.

The status quo prevails in the affairs of the Rapid Transit Commission, and there is no reasonable ground for accusing the Commissioners of having delayed the work they have in hand. As President Orr explained yesterday, they are now waiting for the decision of the Appellate Division on the report of the commission appointed by the Supreme Court to pass on the propriety of constructing the underground roads. Until that decision is handed down the Commissioners can take no practical steps in the direction of building the roads which have been carefully planned for.

No one could misunderstand the temper and tone of the mass-meeting held in the Cooper Union last evening to protest against the forcible union of New-York and Brooklyn. The speeches made by Messrs. Bliss, Redfield, Carter, Cuyler and White were strong and telling, and the resolutions adopted summed up the facts with convincing terseness. They will be presented to Governor Morton to-day by a committee appointed by the meeting, and he will also be made aware of the feeling animating the people who are behind the protest. It may be that the Governor has already made up his mind; it may be that he has given his pledge that he will sign the bill; but it may be that he is still open to conviction. If so, he cannot fail to regard last night's speeches and resolutions as full of signifi-

#### THE DEMOCRATIC BREAK.

In the death grapple of hostile Democratic factions, so clearly described by Southwestern Democrats in yesterday's dispatches, the feature which will most forcibly impress every observer is the utter absence of thought regarding the public welfare. The opposing factions are desperately earnest because each is fighting for existence in its own locality. The Eastern Democrat knows that he is frightfully weakened in every manufacturing State by the record of his party on the tariff question, and, starting with that load to carry, has not a chance in any Eastern State unless he can have an unqualified declaration for maintenance of the gold standard with a candidate to match. But the Western or Southern Democrat, weakened in like manner, if less in degree, by free trade in wool and removal or reduction of duties on other farm and mine products, has to face an overpowering demand for silver coinage and wildcat State banks. If he cannot go before his people at home with a soft-money candidate and platform, he knows that a great part of the Democratic voters will go over to the Populists, leaving the Democratic party not merely beaten, but permanently crippled by loss of the ma chinery by which elections have been carried for twenty years in defiance of the people's will. That is not the precise language in which

Democrats themselves describe the situation, but it is what their language means. Thus a Texas Democrat declares that if the secession to the Populists is not stopped by a free-silver convention, "the Democratic party will lose its power, prestige and machinery in the South, and the Republican party will come to life." What has kept the Republican party in a state of suspended animation? Nothing but the "machinery" by which the Democrats have been able to manufacture majorities at pleasure, so that it made no sort of difference whether many Republican votes were cast or none at all. Let men notice the reports of committees regarding Alabama elections, if the statement seems too strong. The loss of this machinery, the trans fer of power to appoint officers of elections in all the precincts, and loss of control of State offices in which the returns are received and counted up, mean the restoration of the Republican party to life, and the final overthrow of Democracy in States which it has ruled so long by robbing the people of the right of suffrage.

If this dread calamity, than which none could be greater to a Southern Democratic politician, Its losses at the South would make Presidential success impossible, but even for that he cares little, for the control of Federal offices in his State is of no value compared with the control of State and local offices, and all the machinery by which elections have been carried. He knows right well that he will be buried out of sight forever if the people get a chance to vote and have their votes counted. It never occurs to him to ask whether this course or that would be good for the country. The drowning man who clutches at a straw takes no time to rea son about ultimate results. It is sheer despera tion for these Southern Democrats, and political extinction is for them inevitable unless they

can carry the National Convention. But the other faction is just as desperate, and has the same supremely selfish motive. No doubt there are on both sides men of sincere convictions. But they are entirely submerged by the overwhelming anxiety for party success in their respective States, so that in a multitude of cases men who privately admit their conviction that free coinage would bring disaster are nevertheless forced to fight on the other side in order to prevent their own political extinc tion. So in this State there are others who have gone as far as Bland himself in their personal beliefs on the silver question, and yet are battling for a gold standard platform, because "nothing else can give a chance of carrying New-York." Thus it is seen that the rupture in the party goes far deeper than any difference of belief among leaders or workers. It is on both sides a fight for life-at the South because free-silver and soft-money heresies have for thirty years been taught with so much success that Democratic voters are frantic over them. and at the North because the influence of com mercial and banking classes has made it impos sible to create such a pernicious public sentiment. How the two factions are to get together on any platform whatever, it is not easy

SERIOUS WORK IN THE TRANSVAAL Sentence of death was yesterdly pronounced upon the five leaders of the Johannesburg National Reform Committee who have been on trial at Pretoria for complicity with Dr. Jameson's raid into the South African Republic. This news came as a grim reminder of the serious nature of the trouble between the British and American settlers in that country and the Boers. It also seems to have come as a surprise to some people. For this there is no good reason. It was probable, from the outset, that they would be condemned to death. It was absolutely certain and inevitable from the moment when the prisoners pleaded guilty of high treason. The court had to pronounce such a sentence. No alternative is provided by the law.

Whether or not the sentence will be executed is another question. On the face of the case, and in recollection of former conduct of the Boers, it seems probable that it will. The Boers are not much inclined to mercy and forgiveness. Their law is the stern old law of Rome. Their creed is that of those dark ages when "blood for blood, life for life" seemed the highest morality. They are, moreover, animated with a perfectly insatiate hatred of British and Americans -of all people who speak English-whom they regard as having been for generations their secutors and oppressors. They are either gnorant of or careless of the vast disproportion between their own strength and that of Great Britain. And they are as fatalistic as the Turks

themselves. All these conditions tend straight toward fulfilment of the court's decree.

On the other hand, if we look beneath the surface, there are strong reasons for believing the sentence will be commuted. For trading purposes in the great game of politics such action would be valuable. It would give Paul Krüger and his Government a great reputation for clemency and generosity. It would win sympathy for the Transvaal State in its struggle for secession from the British Empire. Moreover, there are men at Pretoria, the President himself among them, who must realize that the killing of these prisoners would mean war, and that war would in the end mean utter ruin for the Boer Government. There are also men, and the President among them, who in spite of the narrow and heartless Dopper creed have some feelings of humanity, and are disinclined to needless and profitless spilling of human lives. These are the considerations that point toward a commutation of the sentence.

The attitude of the British, German and American Governments toward the case is a matter of significant interest. Mr. Chamberlain has promptly telegraphed to President Krüger that the British Government expects the sentence to be commuted, and that it has even gone so far as to assure Parliament that that would be done. That is a bold message. Unless Mr. Chamberlain has some understanding with Mr. Kriiger of which the public is not informed, it looks like marked interference with the domestic affairs of the Transvaal-the very thing the Boers most resent. Unless Mr. Chamberlain's case against the Transvaal is much stronger than it has yet been made to appear, it looks like a most injudicious thing. There is, however, a widespread belief among the shrewdest observers that Mr. Chamberlain has "got something up his sleeve," which, when he brings it forth, will reduce the Boer Government to terms in brief order. Scarcely anything short of that could vindicate the wisdom of his dispatch to President Krüger.

Germany has been backing the Boers, both openly and secretly, to so great an extent that we are justified in supposing she will do so to the end. As for our own Government, it should, of course, make the most strenuous efforts to secure a reprieve and commutation for the American who is among the condemned. Unfortunately, its representations are not likely to have much weight. The Boers have a profound contempt for the United States, and the United States is absolutely debarred from making any demonstration which would appeal to Boer sensibilities. The American in the case appears. moreover, to have less excuse for his conduct and therefore less ground on which to plead for mercy than any of his comrades. We can therefore make no demand, legal or equitable, for his release, but can merely hope for the best, and

entreat the Boer Government to be generous. News from Pretoria will henceforth be await ed with more intense interest than ever before, But until the worst comes, we shall not believe the Boer Government will be guilty of an act that would herrify the civilized world, and put its perpetrators outside the pale of human sympathy, and bring upon them and their Government stern reprisals and irremediable ruin.

#### A VERY ABLE LETTER.

There's no use talking. When the Honorable Thomas C. Platt lets himself loose on a festive or patriotic occasion there's no discounting him. He does it to the Queen's taste. He doesn't often speak extemporaneously. Though he is in the express business, he does not express bimself in that way. But he can read remarks from manuscript and arouse more enthusiasm than many orators who speak fluently and eloquently offhand. And when it comes to stirring the popular heart with the concord of sweet sounds, he cannot only touch the lyre-of which he has an assortment-with the skill of an artist, but he can sing with such sweetness of tone and depth of feeling that the whole East Side rises up and joins in the chorus. But he is at his best, after all, when he sits down at his desk, with his tongue out and every fibre of his being quivering with emotion, to write a letter M. Meline has formed a Moderate-Republican is to overtake the party in his State, he cares to a dinner committee telling them how he had cabinet for France at the request of President | not a rap whether it makes in New York or not | cherished the hope to be with them but the hope to be with the more than the care with the hope to be with the hope to be with the more than the care with the hope to be with the hope to be with the hope to be with the more than the care with the hope to be with the more than the care with the hope to be with the more than the care with the hope to be with the more than the care with the hope to be with the more with the hope to be with the more with the last the care with the last the care with the more with the more with the last the care with the last the care with the last the care with the more with the last the care with the care with the last the care with the care with the last the care with really can't be there.

Nothing could be finer than the letter read at the banquet of the Young Men's Republican League at Rochester, Monday evening, which our enterprising contemporary, "The New-York Herald," printed in Tuesday's issue under the startling caption, "Mr. Platt Defiant," with multitudinous subordinate scare heads and a two-column spread of the text. Indeed, it was almost too good. It seemed inspired. Some very nice things are said in the letter about General Grant, and particularly about his veto of the inflation bill of 1874, which the writer dwells upon with much eloquence. He says: These be quite as trying times as the days of the spring of 1874"-a form of expression not usually indulged in by Mr. Platt either in conversation or correspondence, but it is to be remembered that his literary style varies with the occasion—and thereon he proceeds to say that Grant never "straddled" nor "wabbled," the patent inference being that in the "trying times" which "these be" somebody is "straddling" and "wabbling." He remarks other pecultarities of General Grant; as, for instance, "he did not believe in sudden jumps to secure place and power," and when in the army "did not join any cabal to pull a fellow-soldier "down that he might profit by his comrade's "fall." Here is a reference, no doubt, to some one who is making "sudden jumps," and perhaps to the same person as joining "cabals." Continuing, he says "he never cut across lots to head off an apparent favorite of fortune, nor "did he trouble himself about the rivals who were making over the fields to prevent him from reaching the goal for which they fancied "him to be striving." This is a little obscure. but its very obscurity taxes attention and provokes curiosity. In the writer's mind, no doubt, there is some one who is "cutting across lots" and "making over the fields," and great literary art is shown in setting him off so suggestively in contrast with General Grant. It was also such an appropriate use of the occasion, and so well within its proprieties. As to the men who made "sudden jumps" and joined "cabals" and 'cut across lots" and made "over the fields," the writer follows them to their fitting fate when ne says: "At the last every one of them stuck "fast in morass of one sort or another, and their reputations are festering in those bogs to this 'day, solemn warnings to schemers of all sorts

ing, that it served them right. Fine as the letter is, it would be incomplete without the moral, which is that "the story of 'the centuries shows the world cares nothing "for the petty rivalries and rankling jealousies of would-be leaders, though mankind every-"where hastens to do honor to the master-spirits. who keep in the beaten paths of duty and go 'straight forward with their work, regardless of the gabble of the rabble of the hour. The "hypocrite, the charlatan and the envious dullard 'shall find no place on fame's eternal camping-"ground." Beautiful! Beautiful! And also There's not ing Mr. Platt delights so much to dwell on as "the story of the centuries. He spends hours and hours talking it over with Edward Lauterbach and Congressman Quigg. And nobody knows so well as these three who is the master-spirit whom "mankind overywhere hastens to do honor to," who keeps "in the beat-

"and valuable lessons to those who can read

"aright their mournful tales of failure." And

all right-minded men will say, no matter what

kind of a morass they got stuck in, or where the

bogs are in which their reputations are fester-

en paths of duty"-with stress on the "beaten" and who goes straight forward, "regardless of the gabble of the rabble of the hour." He is in the express business daytimes and weekdays, but he teaches at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a night school seven nights in the week and a Sunday-school class all day Sunday. And when the writer says that "the hypocrite, the char "latan and the envious dullard shall find no "place on fame's eternal camping-ground," he speaks by the card, and is not by any means talking through his hat. For "fame's eternal camping-ground" is now but a synonyme for 'Platt's eternal stamping-ground," and no Civil Service examination counts with the guard unless it is accompanied by a certificate from the "Boss."

It is an uncommonly fine letter. The writer's selection of Grant's veto of the inflation bill of 1874 as its principal theme was singularly happy. It may also be remarked as a striking coincidence that the leading editorial in our esteemed contemporary, "The New-York Press," treated the same topic in a somewhat similar

#### LET THEM GO HOME!

The ancient protest against riding a free horse to death may not precisely apply to Senator Lexow, but the people of New-York are un questionably willing to stretch a point in his case. With an eagerness to spend their money and be spent in their behalf which would b worthy of any cause, the gentleman from Nyack, being chairman of a committee which was supposed to be moribund if not actually defunct, is endeavoring to have himself and his colleagues perpetuated in their extra-legislative capacity in order that they may steer the Greater New-York craft into the haven where Platt would have it be. But the people, while conceding the magnanimity and the magnitude of this self-sacrifice, are wholly averse to accepting it. They think that Lexow is amply entitled to a vacation of eight months, and the most positive assertions on his part that he never felt better in his life and is entirely able to sit "in our midst" all summer will not change their opinion. They want to think of him as resting his massive intellect and his heroic virtues in Nyack. If he keeps on edge right up to the 1st of January, he is liable to present the mournful spectacle of

A fiery soul which, working out its way, Fretted the pigmy body to decay, And o'er-informed the tenement of clay.

They know by experience that Lexow occasionally overworks himself, though he would never acknowledge it. Something was obviously the matter with him as far back as the middle of the session, when he declared upon his word of honor, in an official statement, that there wasn't the remotest intention of passing supplementary bills for the government of this municipality pending the adoption of a charter; whereas precisely that was the intention, and the programme was not abandoned until last Sunday, after Governor Morton had peremptorily refused to be a party to it. Such a lapse as that is serious; it is more than a premonition; it means that the process of disintegration has actually begun, and that nothing short of complete repose can stop it. The people cannot afford to take the slightest risk where Lexow is concerned. would be a refinement of cruelty to permit him to wreak himself upon consolidation problems during the hot weather.

Another proposal looking to self-immolation has just been brought forward at Albany, which, though perhaps less alarming in its first suggestions and tragical in its ultimate consequences, is nevertheless no triffing matter. The illustrious author of the Liquor Tax law is resolved to spend the summer in exploring and patronizing at all hazards the innumerable hotels which have sprung into existence by his agency, as if by an enchanter's wand. Doubtless he saw them all with the eye of faith long ere they sprouted into being, but who can blame him for desiring to verify his calculations? And yet, like Lexow, Raines is fragile as well as scious, and the Commonwealth cannot afford to let him mix freely during the next eight months with sixty "confidential agents." yond a doubt the Legislature, which is bound to protect the resources of the State against reckless waste, should firmly, though gratefully restrain the zeal of its own members. The people insist on struggling along as best they can without Senatorial ministrations of the sort

## BRITAIN'S INCOME AND OUTGO.

The magnificent showing of Great Britain's balance-sheet excites the admiration and envy of the world. It is, indeed, a great thing for a nation to have a revenue of more than \$545,000, 000 a year, especially when taxation sits lightly upon the people. That it does sit lightly upon the British is not to be denied. Of course there is some grumbling, especially at the income tax, which, first adopted as a war measure, has now become a permanent fixture. But John Bull would not be John Bull unless he had something to crumble at. There is, however, no real hard ship. No one feels taxation to be a burden No one is impoverished by it. No industry is crushed by it. The material progress of the country is not retarded by it. There is no other Great Power in Europe whose load of taxation is not far heavier. It is true that there is, apart from the income tax, and in spite of Cobdenism, heavy tariff on some of the prime necessaries of life. Yet there is no popular demand for a removal of these imposts. The people are able to bear them, and do bear them without serious complaint. Truly, it is a nation to be congratulated.

There is, however, an ominous phase of the situation which many of the best thinkers of England are taking to heart, and which may well serve as a warning to those countries which envy British prosperity. That is the fact that expenditures are increasing year by year in about equal ratio with the revenue. A surplus there is, of course, and this year the largest ever known. But so are the expenditures the largest ever known, and they are chiefly of a character which practically requires their continuance, and their continuous expansion. It is not income alone that indicates prosperity. It is the surplus of income above outgo. Measured by that standard Great Britain is still prosperous but not nearly so prosperous as the mere figures of her annual revenue would seem to indicate. And the worst of it is that while the income is variable, the expenditures are mostly fixed. A year or two of bad trade might send the revenue down many millions. But it would be exceedingly awkward correspondingly to reduce ex penses.

Some of the increased expenditure, for exam ple, goes for an expansion of the civil adminstration. It would be most inconvenient in a bad year to have to abolish offices by the hundred or to order a general scaling down of sala ries. Vast sums go for the navy, the admiralty being committed to an expenditure of so many million pounds a year for a term of years to come. To announce some bad year that naval construction must be suspended would cause universal dismay and panic. So in a dozen other ways the expenditure-and not only the optional but the necessary expenditure—is increasing at a tremendous rate. It is this fact that gives to the Chancellor of the Exchequer greatest anxiety. It was this that marked with serious ness his Budget speech, which otherwise should have been altogether buoyant and jubliant.

What is desirable, of course, is to pay off the national debt even more rapidly, or to reduce taxation. Either of these measures would practically create a reserve fund readily to be drawn upon in case of emergency. The smaller the

debt the easier it would be to float a great war loan if it were needed. The lower the taxes the easier it would be to maintain the revenue in bad years by increasing the tax rate. But if, in a time of general peace and of unexampled prosperity, the fixed expenditures are brought so nearly up to the figures of the revenue, what would be the state of affairs in time of war and prostrate industries? That is the consideration which should still make economy imperative, and which may well be taken earnestly to heart by other nations than Great Britain. Increased prosperity means increased extravagance too often to States as well as to individuals, and in either case it is a most mischievous and often a disastrous fault.

### LOSSES IN CUBAN BATTLES.

Spanish reports of battles in Cuba are all to one effect. The rebels were beaten with heavy loss, while the Spanish loss was little or nothing. That is the story, day after day. Yesterday's dispatches from Havana-approved by General Weyler's press censor-stated, for example, that the rebels had been beaten in three skirmishes, in which at least twenty-seven of them were killed, while only ten Spaniards were so much as wounded. We have not kept an account of the Cuban losses thus reported, but are inclined to think that if they were all added up the sum would indicate a mortality exceeding that of almost any other modern war, in proportion, that is, to the numbers engaged on both sides.

Perhaps a reminiscence of the Ten Years' War will to some extent elucidate the character of these reports. During that struggle a careful account was kept of the Cuban losses officially reported by the Spanish. At the end of the war the totals were 395,856 killed, 726,490 wounded and 451,100 prisoners-a grand total of 1,573,446. And the entire population of the Island was only 1,250,000!

It is safe to reckon that the Spanish reports at this time are no more accurate than they were in the Ten Years' War. Their own losses are probably much heavier, in the aggregate, than the Cubans'. In the Ten Years' War they admitted the loss, by death, of \$1,008 men, of whom, however, only 6,488 fell in battle or died directly of wounds. Yellow fever, cholera and other such agencies did for the rest. And, by the way, the fever season of 1896 is now about to begin.

The Legislature of 1896 has not done much to te proud of, but the people of this city will owe it a debt of gratitude for its action in passing the bill wiping out the school trustees who have done so much to perpetuate the antiquated features of our public school system. Still more is the city under obligation to Governor Morton for securing this reform, since it is virtually certain that without the interest which he manifested by sending a special message to the Legislature on the subject the bill would never have been passed. It is not doubtful, however, that the real force that brought about the result that has been reached was the influence of Mrs. Morton, which has rarely beer exerted in a better cause.

Few of the gripmen and conductors of our cable-cars appear to have passed Civil Service examinations in civility.

Professor Garner keeps alive and alight his purpose of unravelling the monkey vocabulary, and is going again to Africa to pursue his studies in that direction. His progress so far has not been considerable, and experienced philologists take no great stock in his endeavor, but he evidently finds it interesting, notwithstanding the heat of the African weather and the other difficulties which surround it. The number of different simian tribes is very great, and it is not to be supposed that they employ a common dialect; in fact, it is doubtful if the apes inhabiting one cocoanut tree can understand the occupants of the adjoining one. Under these circumstances it is obvious that Professor Garner has cut out for himself a job of unparalleled linguistic magnitude, and the Chicago African Fund, which supports his investigations, consisting of only \$30,000 all told, will run risk of exhaustion before he has discovered what a single dog-faced baboon of the Niger or long-tailed Cerco pithecus of the Congo is chattering about. But he is sustained by a fine enthusiasm, and will no doubt elaborate some sort of theory which may be interesting to idle and curious people, and perhaps to the monkeys among which he pursues his investigations. More than this there is no good reason to expect and it is not worth a great outlay, either of his time or other people's money.

The subscription for Cuban bonds, payable after the independence of the island, foots up something more than nine million dollars, showing that there are a good many people with money to invest who believe that the patriots stand a good chance to win their cause and embark a promising island republic under the lee and the protection of the United States. Although the plucky little Commonwealth is not born yet, its credit i better than that of Spain, and the subscriptions to its loan much larger than that country would have been likely to find, in our markets at least The prospects of her deliverance were never so good as now, and when that is accomplished there ought to be no discount on her securities.

"Scorching" on bleveles is a pestilent nuisance and should be sternly suppressed. many men, women and children are using wheels in these days that the boulevards, avenues, roads and paths available for bicycles in New-York and Brooklyn are uncomfortably crowded during certain hours. "Scorchers" cause much alarm and do much damage, and they should be punished severely. Our magistrates are for too lenient with these reckless fools. The full rigor of the law should be applied relentlessly "Scorching" must be stopped. Currency questions, with their various intrica-

cies and entanglements, are no new thing in the

world, but have arisen to disturb the composure of all the commercial nations. The early Pharaoh, who instituted a mixed circulating medium of cats and onions, readjusting their ratio of value according to the fluctuating abundance of one or the other, no doubt had as much difficulty in preserving the equation between them as the modern peoples have in maintaining the relation between gold and silver. It is always satisfactory to hear of a people who are not burdened with such afflictions, but possess an inelastic and invariable currency, suited to all their needs, and leading to no political or other convulsions. The inhabitants of interior Africa, in the diocese of Methodist Bishop William Taylor, appear to possess such a one, introduced among them by that eminent prelate, consisting of bars of yellow laundry soap, which are found to answer every desired purpose. Their variations in value are so slight as to be imperceptible, and as the gentle native does not wash himself, or anything else, their loss by attrition or dissolution is hardly worth computing. There is probably no prospect of the general adoption of this simple medium of exchange, but the fact that one nation has found it equal to that function is interesting, showing that trade can be carried on without a slavish dependence on one or two metals. Should the negroes ever get tired of their new form of cash, it will be found to possess a certain residuary value as a detergent, being in this respect superior to assignats or Confederate scrip, or the general run of prairie-dog money, prevalent in this country when the Democrats had all to say before the War. Bishop Taylor has instituted an excellent financial system among his converts, and no doubt welcome the appearance of his own currency in the conribution-box with great satisfaction. In its present confusion on financial matters the Deracy might find in the device of the worthy

bishop a sign of guidance if the habits of men the party were different.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Mass. the Builinch State House, which some vandals to tear down: "It is the building which, in torical incidents, takes rank next after Par Hall. All the great names of the century ciated with the State House. In the hall of the house there have been two constitutional tions. The elder Adams presided over the tion of 1820, and General Banks presi convention of 1853. In those conventions there in the convention of 1853. In those conventions there is historical men—John Adams, Justice Story, we and Shaw in the first; and Choate, Summer via and Burlingame in the second. Governor independent of the Commercial Chamber, where his work was performed. We not far enough away from this later generates indulge in sentiment. In a century there will generation that will reverence the names of Standard Andrew as we now reverence the name of and Hancock."

Boganul Laszewski, a policeman of Buffalo, is ma by "The Buffalo Times" to be the oldest at Count Leo Laszewski, of Prussia. He is a be educated man, speaks six languages, and is as cellent planist. He prefers not to exploit is a lineage, and has an admirable record as a conficer.

Bishop Arthur C. A. Hall, of Vermont, who, a day or two ago, lectured at the Church of the figuration, in the Church Club Course, is one of most interesting figures in the Episcopal body his priesthood he was a member of the One Fathers, an English monastic order, and web-by the title of Father. Some years ago here charge of the church of St. John the Eve Boston. Phillips Brooks was then rector between them, though in point of chu between them, though in point of church they were as different as two men could be Dr. Brooks was a Low, Broad Churchman Father Hall represented the most advance Caschool. Each, however, admired the other's the and both wielded powerful influence in the domain of the description of the rector of Traity by bishops and standing committees.

The Czarewitch of Russia, who has spent the in the south of France, still continues to in health, and a hope is now entertained that he will recover from his lung troubles entirely. His mo who recently visited him, was surprised and and joyed at his comparatively robust appearance is now probable that he will be, next to the Car most important personage at the coronation for ties next month in Moscow.

Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Pittsfield, Man has been delivering a course of lectures in He N. H. In his last lecture, whice was on "In anic Commerce," he spoke of the importance ton United States of the Nicaragua Canal. "In Nicaragua," he said, "will become a naval sus-of the power whose capital builds this canal at one of the most formidable character on the fa-It can float the largest navy in the world, and h It can float the largest navy in the world, and a midway between and less than twenty-four has distant from the entire commerce of the Unite States on both the Atlantic and the Pacific It would be to the United States what Gibraitar is the British Empire. It would be an act of the bissest folly, if not of the most humiliating covaring for this nation to quietly fold its arms and penis this, the grandest of naval stations, to pass out our control, compelling every ton of our coastwin commerce, already exceeding the ocean tonians of all Europe, to pass under the guns of a foreign power as it is transmitted from port to port ever own coast."

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

ossibility that three great Ep parishes in Philadelphia, St. Stephen's, St. Luke's and Epiphany, may be consolidated.

A Want Supplied.—"I think bleyelers ought to have a patron saint."
"Yes, and Old Nick would do for you fellows who want to scorch all the time."—(Chicago Record.

Governor Choa, of the province of Shanghai China, has given permission to Sheng Halo-jea China, has given permission to Sh father of the Tao-Tai of Soochow, to build a min at the latter place for the coining of do subsidiary money. The rollers and other machinery for the mint have been ordered in England. Gen-ernor Chao has himself advanced 60,000 tasks (Shanghal money-about \$35,000) toward the struction of the mint.

"But," said Freddy's mother, reprovingly, "that you know, would break one of the Commandments, "Say, mamma," replied Freddy, after a moment's serious reflection, "don't you think those Commandments are made of pretty poor stuff"—(Washington Times.

## THE SKYLARK

Through the dew light when dawn holds her es To the rim of the scarlet sun O'er the sparkles that float and run To a zenith whose breath's begun-

With thy beak in that Deep, in a wine Whose brim is a bloom divine Upwelling for thirst of thins To mount the blue Infinite line

O'er the woodlands that fill their green con With the gurgle of birds and streams, With the sunlight in tangled beams, The forest's dawn echo of dreams

The thunderous octaves of ocean, The Infinite's epic to man, Grow lessening and less. The blue spas A vaporous streak, thinning—wan—

Falls a cloud wreath on azure light, Up! thy wild wing aspires the height, What margins of mystery in sight And thy shower of song in the cup

The shimmer of silver worlds, star flight,

Which to mortal lips is given For a moment of unveiled heaven-The cry of an utmost Eden!

-(Lucy Cleveland Latitude of Tint.—She colored deeply.
A girl in an ordinary story would have blushed
red.
But she was in a problem story with poster illustrations.
Accordingly, in view of the uncertainty, she may

ions. cordingly, in view of the uncertainty, she may olored.—(Detroit Tribune. Another proof-although none is now needed-of the

entente cordiale between Russia and China has come to light. It is learned that Russia has induced the Flowery Kingdom to make all her rail-roads now building in the northern part of the country four feet eleven inches wide, the width of all roads in Russia. In the future, therefore, engine and trains of the great Siberian railway can be rea on the Chinese lines a concession the advantage of which are apparent.

Our Bairnies.—"Children, I hope you peeled in apples before eating them?" "Yes, mother, dear."
"What have you done with the peelings?
"Oh, we ate them after!"—(Familienblatt

"The Southeastern Herald," of English in English in English The appearance of the following tronical addicates that domestic service is becoming a question in England also: "General ser quired; board-school training; liberal wages; plano; time allowed for practising violin asd ing; all evenings out; followers unlimited; and the property of th work done by mistress and daughters; early objected to; bleycle and modern coatt latch key; highest references given, none re-

His Only Feat.—"How is it." asked the flygoung person, "that you have no medals, when are so prominent a member of the athletic club". "Oh," said the elderly gentlemen of sporty clivities. "all I ever did in the way of athletics was lift the mortgage on the clubhouse."—(Indianapsis Journal.

"The New-York Sun" recommends the De to cheer up, though all their outlooks a pletely the reverse of cheering. The courthe tale of the captive British officer in the tale of tale the Revolution on whom the lot fell to be sen sunrise in reprisal for the execution with own officers. A comrade spent the night with own officers. A comrade spent the night with and was afterward asked what he could find to see any own with the could find to see any own with the could be seen to be a seen as any own with the could be seen to be seen t to a man in those circumstances. "Well, I 'D-n it, old fellow, never mind." Some such sage of cheer to the Democrats may be in e but it is all that their present situat

Mr. Banker—You told me you wanted to get a resterday afternoon to go to a funeral.

Clerk—Yes, air.

"Well, you lied to me. You went to see a baseled rame!" "Yes, sir; but it was a funeral all the waste, visiting team was buried out of sight." (I'm